

coverts white ; centre of the throat and chest of the richest crimson ; upper surface and wings green washed with orange ; along the shoulder a mark of light grey, and a large spot of grey near the tip of each of the tertiaries ; primaries dark slate-grey tipped with orange-brown ; secondaries slate-grey bordered with orange-brown, and with a very narrow edge of yellow along the apical portion of the external web ; under surface of the body greyish green ; under surface of the wings grey ; vent washed with yellow.

Total length, about 8 inches ; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. The Solomon Islands.

Remark.—The only specimen I have ever seen, and which is unfortunately imperfect, being destitute of tail, was sent to me by Mr. Webster, who had visited the above islands. This beautiful little Pigeon, certainly the most brilliantly coloured of the entire group, has been named in honour of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW LOCALITIES FOR RARE PLANTS AND ZOOPHYTES.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

Southlands House, near Chale, Isle of Wight,
Feb. 4, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—It may be interesting to some of your readers to know, that *Caberea Boryi* (*vide* Busk's Catalogue of Marine Polyzoa, p. 39), found by Miss Cutler on the coast of Devon a few years ago, growing "in minute tufts upon *Eschara foliacea*," is frequently to be met with in this part of the Isle of Wight, nestling among the roots of old specimens of *Laminaria digitata*. The little bay under the village of Niton, terminating at the east in Puckaster Point, is an admirable locality for procuring it, as large quantities of Algæ are thrown ashore there after rough weather. One specimen was found last month, on a little shrubby tuft of "*Kallymenia reniformis*," which at this season is obtained here in fruit.

Crisia aculeata and fine *Notamia Bursaria* are also found here ; and *Laomedea obliqua* may almost be considered abundant.

If a notice of localities for rare plants and zoophytes is at all acceptable, allow me to mention having found *Naccaria Wigghii* in Douglas Bay, in August last, in fruit. *Sphaerococcus coronopifolius* is also not uncommonly cast ashore there ; and during a month's stay I found five or six specimens of *Callithamnion Borreri*, in its most brilliant and beautiful state,—the "*seminudum*," I am told, of Agardh.

In the year 1852, being on a visit of a few days to the late Dr. Johnston, at Berwick, I found on the shore there three specimens of the rare *Rhodymenia cristata*, one of which was in fruit. This was

in the month of August; and Dr. Johnston subsequently met with other specimens of the same plant later in the season, as he recorded in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

It is perhaps worth notice, that the *Kallymenia reniformis* found in this neighbourhood has uniformly the small, round-leaved, shrubby character of the figure of it in Sowerby's 'English Botany.' The fruit is also large for the size of the plant.

If these trifling notices can be made available for the information of any of your readers, I shall be very glad.

Yours, &c.,

MARGARET GATTY.

ON THE SUPPOSED NEW BRITISH SPECIES OF SKENEA.

To the Editors of the *Annals of Natural History*.

Upton Hall, Birkenhead, Feb. 9, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I am indebted to the kindness of J. Gwyn Jeffreys, Esq., for permission to send to your Journal the following extract from a letter, the result of an examination kindly undertaken by him of the small *Skenea* found by me at Falmouth,—which I at first considered a new species (a short account of which appeared in your Journal a few months since),—and a careful comparison of it with a specimen taken by himself in the Mediterranean, and also a series of the ordinary form of *Skenea rota*, taken in a living state by me at the Land's End and other parts of Cornwall:—

“The result of a careful comparison of these specimens induces me to retain the opinion I at first formed, that your *Skenea tricarinata* is only a variety of *Skenea rota*. Your species appears to differ from *S. rota* in its somewhat smaller size, in the whorls being flatter and more angular (the latter character being probably attributable to the greater prominence and distinctness of the ridges), and in the transverse ribs being less marked and not so nodulose as in the typical form. My specimens from the Mediterranean belong to this variety. All the specimens have three spiral ridges, one of them encircling the periphery and forming an obtuse keel, another on the upper side, and a third on the lower side in the centre of each whorl. The ridges are nearly equidistant from each other, and their direction is marked by a fulvous band: this character has not, I believe, been noticed by any one except yourself. I, however, give this opinion with some reservation, as I should have preferred to have an opportunity of comparing your specimens with others which I have myself collected from various parts of the British and Irish coasts; this unfortunately I cannot do at present, while I am divorced from my cabinets.”

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

W. WEBSTER.